Affairs in Washington. Spesial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853. A dispatch from Michigan announces that a Cancus of the Democratic members of the Legislaure of that State have nominated Hon. Chas. E. Stuart, now a member of the House of Representatives, for U. S. Senstor, to succeed Hon. Alpheus Flich, whose erm expires on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Weightman, Delegate from New-Mexico, is very anxious to get the floor to speak on the af-fairs of that Territory. Although a Whig, he intends to pitch into the Administration. He feels particular-ly indignant about a letter from Col. Summer, of the Army, to the Secretary of War, is which that officer gives a frightful picture of the ignorance and immo-rality of the records of New Maxico.

relity of the people of New-Mexico.

Mr. Scudder, M. C. from Massachusetts, is

Should Senator Hunter decline the place of Secretary of State under the incoming administration, it is understood that a Cabinet appointment will be tendered to ex-Governor Floyd, of Virginia. Jefferson Davis is thought to stand a good chance for the QUI VIVE. War Department.

The Railroad Accident-Latest Particulars, Bosron, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853. Accounts from Andover this morning, state

that Geu. Pierce and lady are now at the home of John Aiken, at that place. They obtained some rest last night, and have not received much, if any, physical

following is a correct list of the persons in-

Mr. Newell, of Cambridge, had his ribs broken and is beyond recovery.

Benj. Kitridge, of Pelham, N. H., one leg broken and

Otherwise seriously bruised.

The wife of Jason H. J. Newell, of Hillsboro, N. H.,

onsiderably bruised.

The daughter of Mrs. Newell had her foot so badly

erushed that amputation is inevitable.

Horace Childs, of Henniker, N. H., bridge contractor, head and face badly bruised.

F. D. Richardson, a returned Californian, burned by the stove and bruised. E. A. Bailey, of Dumbarton, N. H., thigh badly

E. A. Hall, Draftsman of the Fenix Co. at Lawrence,

badly burt. Among those who escaped injury, were Professor Richards of Bowdolo College, Rev. Mr. Fuller of Man-chester, and several merchants of this City.

Mrs. Pierce is prostrated with grief, but is compara-

CONCORD, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853-P. M.

Gen. Pierce and lady are still at Andover. The arrangements for the funeral of their son have not yet been decided upon, but it is thought it will take place to-morrow. The axletree of the cars was broken in the middle.

The car broke in pieces like a cigar box. It contained sixty passengers.

Gen. Pierce is said to be composed and will bear

with fortitude the death of his son, whom he almost idol-ized while living. Mrs. Pierce is of course much afflicted. A great sensation has been produced by the calamity The New Hampshire Legislature will adjourn

Non-Arrival of the America at Hallfax. HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853-12 P. M.

There is no appearance of the steamer America, up to this bour. She is now in her fourteenth day out. The weather is clear and mild.

Washington Items.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

The inauguration of the Jackson statue, to-The inauguration of the Jackson statue, tomorrow, promises to be an imposing spectacle. The President has directed all business to be suspended in the
Executive Departments. Both Houses of Congress
stand adjourned to Monday in order to attend it. Exbenaive preparations are making by the various civil and
military association of this District. Several military
companies arrived from Baltimore this aberroom and
also many strangers from a distance.

The President's first levee took place this
avening, and rooms were crowded with a gay and
fashionable company.

Maine Legislature.

In the Maine Senate yesterday the Democratic members still refused to vote for President, and as a quorum could not be obtained, the Senate adjourned over till this morning.

The brig Planet from Port Praya, Dec. 4, arrived at Salem yesterday. She left at Port Praya U. S. ship Germantown, waiting orders.

The John Adams, for Goree, Gambia, and a

uise down the coast on the 6th Dec. Sailed Dec. 3, U.S. brig Perry, on a cruise to

Monrovia and the Leeward Coast.
At St. Vincents, Oct. 14, U. S. brig Bainbridg, The Planet brings a letter-bag from the

Tue bark Mary Boughton, from New-Orleans

for Boston, went ashore in the harbor of Holmer Hole in the gale on Tuesday, and will have to discharge part of her cargo to get off.

Marine Disasters. &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853. We have no mail to-night south of Richmond The brig Orb, from Baltimore to Boston, with a load of humber, was driven ashore on Crancy Island, and would be a total loss. Several small vessels had also gone ashore during the storm.

David Johnson, the negro convicted of the

murder of Mr. Cole, was hung at Annapolis to-day.
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

PRILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

The schooner before roported ashore north of Assateagree Light House, Maryland, is the Ellen Dale.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived at Norfolk on Monday. Lost quarter boat, gmoke stack, split sails, &c.

The schooner Columbia, in Hampton Roads, dragged her anchors and lost them. She arrived at Norfolk leaking badly.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

Beerox, Friday, Jan. 7, 1833.

The bark Oceanus, at this port from Buenos Ayres, reports, Nov. 18, lat. 22° 31° S., lon. 38° 17°, fell in with about 200 full and crupty wine pipes, boxes of candles and sosp. One box was marked "F. M. C. No. 2." Took on board one quarter cask of red wine, branded "G. G. S." and marked "O. R."

The brig Baron de Castine, from Frankfort for Havana, got ashore on Seal Island, but was got of by the steamer May Queen, and towed into Rockland, with loss of false keel and deck load.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853. Schooner Sarah and Adeline from Norfolk Schooler Saran and Adeline from Norfolk for Barnstable, sprung a leak at the Breakwster during the storm and was run ashore to prevent her sinking. She filled and remains in that position opposite Lowes.

A schooner, supposed the Ellen, lumber loaded, from New-Bedford for Washington, D. C., went ashore at Chineoteague on Monday.

Stabbing Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

A German named Charles Savitz was stabbed in his own house, at Mauch Chanck, this evening, by a young man whose name is unknown. It is thought he cannot survive.

Singular Proceedings of a Burgiar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

The clerk in the store of Mr. Waterman, on Washington-st., who was found one morning in the store gagged, and as was supposed badly injured by burglars, has confessed that he committed the robbery and alopted the above expedient to direct suspicion elsewhere.

Markets.

New-Obleans, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1833.

Cotton sales to-day 3,000 bales at firm prices.

Midding, 5jc. 678.

New-Obleans, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853.

Cotton has been quiet to-day, the sales barely reaching 1,500 bales, opeators awaiting the America's news. Prices are somewhat easier. The sales of the week have been 35,000 bales. The increased receipts at all the Southern ports over the same time last year are 430,000 bales. The apports to-day were 28,000 bales, mostly for Liverpool, the largest this season. Freights to Liverpool are quoted 19-33h. An ective appealative demand exists for Flour, swing to accounts of a large advance in New-Yesk. The miss to-day have been fully 30,000 bbles of Ohio, prices opening at \$4 870-\$5, and closing at \$5 10, holders now saling \$5 25. The business is the largest eyer knewn here.

Another Steamboat Explosion-Probable Loss

of Six Lives.
Locusville, Fridey, Jan. 7, 1853.
The steamer John Simonds, which left her The steamer John Simonas, when rounding out this siternoon for New Orleans, when rounding out from Pertisnd, Circe miles below this city) collapsed the flues of her boilers blowing out the aft heads. It was at first supposed that about 12 persons were killed and a great number sealed; but if appears that eix fremen are missing, and all the passengers escapes unburt. The boat was towed to New-Albany by the steamer Falcon.

XXXIIn CONGRESS SECOND SESSION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853. On Motion of Mr. Orr, resolved, when the House adjustus it adjourns till Monday, in order to afford members an opportunity to attend the ceremonies of the Insuguration of the Jackson Equestrian Statue.

members an opportunity to attend the ceremonies of the Insuguration of the Jacksen Equestrian Statue.

Mr. Houston asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means, the last of the General Appropriation Bills.

Mr. Stanly objected.

Mr. Houston said the rules required the Appropriation bills to be reported within thirty days, and as the gentleman helped him to prepare the bill, he trusted the gentleman would consent that he should report it. Mr. Houston raised a point of order, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. Houston—Then I hope it will be put on the journal that a gentleman who helped me to prepare

the journal that a gentleman who helped me to prepare the bill objected to its introduction.

The Speaker—That will not go on the

Mr. STANLY, (with much spirit)—Yes, let it be put upon the journal that I objected to reports out of order.

order.
Mr. Houston-I am perfectly willing for that. The House went into Committee on private ils. Twenty-live were acted upon without debate, hen the Committee rose and reported them to the

Mr. Pheles suggested that they be voted for

in gross.

Objection was made.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee on Ways and Mesns, reported a bill making appropriations for the Navy. Referred to a Committee of the Whole on

e State of the Union.

The House passed thirty-four private bills. including one to relinquish to Onio the unfinished por-tion of the Cumberland Road in that State. Adjourned till Monday.

Senate not in session.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7, 1852; Mr. Beerman gave notice of a bill to protect

Mr. BARCOCK introduced a bill to abolish the

License system.

Mr. Williams gave notice of a bill to en-large the Cayuga and Sences Canal.

Mr. Takon introduced a bill to prevent injustice in the construction of Railways in New-York City, prohibiting their construction unless by permission of

Mr. Beekman introduced a bill to amend the barter of New-York City.

Mr. Monnoe, from the Railway Committee,

reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Atlan-tic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Congen gave notice of a bill to provide for the better, resultsing of Palic.

the better regulations of Railroads, and to provide for the safety of passengers.

On Mr. WRIGHT's motion, the Committee on

State Prisons were instructed to inquire into the pro-priety of providing by law for the appropriation of part of the carnings of State Prison convicts to the support of their families.

The resolutions providing for the appointment

The resolutions providing for the appointment of a joint select committee on the subject of the Canals, was called up by the mover, Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Platt said, concurring cordially in the subject matter of the resolutions, he suggested that they might be amended so as to comport more closely with the language of the Message of the Governor, and proposed to amend by adding to the resolution the word "Oswego," where the enlargement is mentioned.

Mr. Cooley said he accepted with pleasure the encourage.

Mr. Pierce considered that the question in-Mr. Pierce considered that the question involved in these resolutions would undoubtedly occupy much of the time, and of the judgment of the Senate. Desiring to see the business of the Senate go on in regular order, it might seem that the business contemplated by the resolutions of the Senater from the 1st belonged in order to the Committee on Finance. He thought the progress of the business of the Senate would be materially benefitted by proceeding in order.

Mr. Cooley had not in any way desired to interfers with the section of any of the Committees of the

Air. Cooley had not in any way desired to interfere with the action of any of the Committees of the Senste, or to usurp their privilege. He thought this measure, this subject, of such great importance, as to demand such early united action as would secure for the internal improvements of this State—so long the football of party completion—action.

Mr. Williams moved further to amend the receivitions on as this budget the enlargement of the Cascading of the contraction.

resolutions, so as to include the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca Caral.

Mr. Cooley-I accept that amendment also. Mr. Coxorn desired to hear the reasons of

e Senstor (Mr. Williams) for his motion. Mr. Williams gave an interesting history of Mr. Vill. Land gave in length, and almost one half of that river improvement, needing no enlargement. The commerce and business of the two Lakes were greatly increasing. Railroad facilities had been opened to the Blosburgh and Scranton coal regions, and the tunnage of the Lakes had increased already 50 per cent., tunnage of the Lakes had increased already 50 per cent., with a prospect of making a much greater augmentation. This Canal was the channel for one of the very best agricultural regions in the State. By means of aqueducts and canals, the State has barricaded and shut out these Lakes from the main Canal, and the enlargement of the connecting link is absolutely necessary. The expense would be as small, that if it was allowed to be made by private enterprise it would inamediately be done, but the State controls all such work. As long ago as 1835, the trade issuing out of this Canal contributed one-tenth of the entire toils of the Eric Canal.

Mr. Bristol. considered the present an important epoch in the history of canals. A new Govern-

portant epoch in the history of canals. A new Government was instituted—a new Executive had been elected. Objecting, as he must generally do, to the raising of a Select Committe, he considered this an exception to a general rule, and should vote for the raising of the Committee contemplated by the resolution of the Senator from the First, who, he hoped, would be at the head of it.

Mr. Congre suggested a constitutional doubt whether the canal named by the Senator (Mr. Williams) was in the same position with those specially named by

Mr. Williams did not intend to ask the Sen-Mr. WILLIAMS did not intend to ask the Schrister or its Committee to do an unconstitutional act. He desired that, as the other great departments of the system of Internal Improvements more on, this little canal, so often overlooked, should in justice to the vast interests affected by it go on also. It had been omitted and neglected, and left out long enough.

The debate was further continued by Mr.

Baistor, Mr. Conoun and Mr. Jones.

Mr. Wright believed every subject alluded to in the Governor's message should and could be referred to an appropriate standing committee, and he thought it would be highly improper to refer a part before a reference of the whole was made.

Mr. Connell was against the whole resolu-

Mr. VANDERBELT moved to strike out the words "the Cayuga and Seneca Canal," Lost-Yeas 9 Nays 10. On motion of Mr. Connell the resolutions

vere hid on the table.

The House adjourned to Monday.

ASSEMBLY.
NOTICES OF EILLS, AC.
Mr. O'KEEFE, relative to the Harbor Masters
the port of New-York.
Mr. Rose, for the election of Recivers of Mr. Stanford, to extend the time for collect-

ing taxes in New York and Brooklyn.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the New-

York and Williamsburgh Ferry Co.

By Mr. Howard, to amend law in regard to powers of Commissioners of Emigration.

By Mr. Clarr, to establish a State Alms

By Mr. Hadley, to establish an Agricultural

By Mr. GLOVER, that the bill respecting Ma-rine Court of New-York be taken from the Judiciary Committee and referred to a Select Committee to report

Mr. Hastings had no objection to the refer-Ar. HASTINGS had no objection to the reference of the bill to a select committee, but to authorize them to report complete would commit the House to the principles of the bill, which he was unwilling to accede to.

Mr. Holley thought if the reports of crime committed in New York were correct, the officers in that city were of a marine character, and he was willing to sid in testing the India-rabber questions of the Canstitution to relieve that city.

By Mr. D. B. TAYLOR moved that the bill respecting the Marine Court of New-York be referred to the Attorney General. Motion lies over under the rule.

Adjourned to Monday.

TF Mr. J. T. Patton, has become associated in the Editorial department of The Richmond Whig. Mr. P. has for several years had charge of The Lexington (Na. 16274).

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A PAVORITE CHILD.

THERE is mouraing on Earth, but rejoicing in Heaven To the bright band of angels, another is given, Our l'ather now calls one more jewel His own, And both set it to beam in His radiant throne. As his spirit from out its clay tenement passed, The broad gates of Paradise open were cast, And the welcome stole out, from the home of the blest. 'Enter in stainless Soul—cuter into thy rest.'

While strains such as flow from a rapt scraph's lyre Floated forth from the midst of the heavenly choir, Singing, 'Fountain of Glory a wanderer hath come, A pilgrim from Earth journeys back to his home; The essence immortal returns to Thee bright, For the breath of the world hath not sullied its light— O Pather of mercy ! we bring him to Thee-He is worthy a sheaf in Thy garner to be, Enrobed in a shining white vesture to stand, 'Mong the cherubs and saints of our glittering band-

So borne on swift pinions it hastened along. To join with that sinless and worshiping throng-

Or he placed as a gern in Thy bosom to shine: Take the gift that we bring Thee, O Father Divine !" Then, veiling before Him their faces of light-As though His effulgence had dazzled their sight. They laid at His footstool the burden they bore, And knelt down beside it to praise and adore. From His hidden pavilion in glory and power, The Father accepted the beautiful flower; Saying—'Soon hast thou broken life's wearisome chain

His forehead enwresthed in a halo of beams Which flow from their fountain transcendent in stream

To bloom in thine own native garden again.' There are those who will pine for thy presence on

Earth, Earth, As they gather around their lone desolate hearth, But I will be with them, though thou art away, And a light from above round their pathway shall play-Thy spirit shall visit them often in dreams, And lend to console them a part of its beams Bid them sorrow no more for its tenantiess dome While the Soul free and chainless calls Heaven its own. New-York, Dec. 23, 1852.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Great Meeting of Citizens of New-York and vicinity-Sympathy for the Madiai Family, of Tuscany, imprisoned for their Religious sentiments-Speeches by Rev. Drs. Baird, Bethune, Kennedy, Cox, Hague,

and others. An exceedingly numerous, enthusiastic and respectable meeting of the friends of religious free-dom was held at Metropolitan Hall last evening, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the Christian public in regard to the inhuman treatment of the Madiai and others, now imprisoned in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany for possessing and reading the Holy Scrip-tures. At 7½ o'clock P. M., the meeting was organized by his Honor the Mayor taking the chair. Among those present upon the platform we noticed Rev. Drs. De Witt, Adams, Cox, Kennedy, Allen, and Messrs. Harper, Boorman, Colgate, Cooper, and many others, too numerous to particularize. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the call for the meeting by Rev. Dr. Patton.

On motion a large number of gentlemen were nominated and appointed to act as Vice Presidents.

A number of Secretaries were then appointed. After the organization being thus completed, Rev. Dr. DeWitt offered up a fervent prayer to the throne of Grace, invoking the Divine blessing upon the delibera-

tions of the evening.

Rev. Dr. Baird was then introduced to the meeting and read the following statement of facts, &c., during the course of which he was frequently interrupted by manifestations of feeling on the part of the large au-

dience:

In the years 1818 and 1849, many thousands of copies of the sacred Scriptures, in the Italian language, were published in Florence, and some ten or twelve thousand were put into circulation among the people, who received them with great avidity. This was done during the reign of those liberal views and measures which the revolution in the early part of the first named year gave birth to in so many parts of Italy. For the space of a year all this was done with the laws of Tuseany, During this brief period of religious liberty, many persons were led, by the reading of the Scriptures, to perceive, as they believed, the error of the Church of Rome, in which they had been born and educated. With the exception of the occasional visits of Swiss, French and English Protestants—ministers of the Gopel and laymen—the influences which operated to occasion this movement were wholly Italian, Little meetings for reading and expounding the Word of God were held in private houses. For several mouths, also, faithful sion this movement were wholly Italian. Little meetings for reading and expounding the Word of God were held in private houses. For several mouths, also, faithful young men, from among the Waldensee in the valleys of Friedmont, preached the Gospel in the italian lenguage at the Protestent Swiss chapel in Florence, which, for more than twenty years, had been sustained under the ampices of the Prussian Embassy, and in connection with it. It was thus that the truth made silent but effectual progress in the capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and itsimmediate vicinity.

But at length the reaction set in in Tuscany as well as

But at length the reaction set in in Tuscany as well as in all other parts of Italy, excepting the kingdom of Sardinia. The Grand Duke having returned from his temporary abdication of the throne of his fathers, it was not long till one privilege after another, and one ilberty after another, was abolished, together with the constitution which had been adopted in 1848. The Court of Tuscany was induced to adopt messure after measure to arrest the spirit of inquiry and its consequences among the people. The Italian preaching in the Swiss chapel was interdicted. In the spring of 1851, Count Piero Guicciardini and five others were arrested, and thrown into prison, for the sole offense of possessing and reading the

neople. The Italian preaching in the Swiss chapel was interdicted. In the spring of 1851, Count Piero Guicciardini and five others were arrested, and thrown into prison, for the sole offense of possensing and reading the New Testament. At the moment when the gens of armost broke in upon their simple and truly primitive meeting for spiritual edification, they were engaged in reading the fifteenth chapter of the gospel by John, which commences with these words of our Saviour.—"I am the true vine, and my father is the husbandman." The imprisonment of these men was of but short duration, for their centence was commuted, (through the indurance, it is said, of the late Mr. Shiel, the then British Ambessador at the Court of Florence, to banishment, for the period of six months in some cases and a year in others.

This was the preinale to greater trials to the little band of Scripture inquirers. Other imprisonments and other banishments took place, until it was believed that, in the autumn of 1851, as many as twenty of the most prominent persons in this religious movement were either in prison, among common felons, or in exile. In the succeeding winter, Francisco Madiai, and his wife Ross, both persons in the middle period of life, or rather passing out of it, were arrested and thrown into a boatbosmo prison, among the vilest cranimals, where they langualsed many months, and their health was, it is faired, permanently affected. At length, in June 2nd, they were brought to trial. The only charse was in the language of the indictment, liferally translated, that of "imputery, shown in making proseives to the so-called evangelical or pure-cospel confession." In other words, it was a clarge that they had portessed and read the word of God, and, having found the blessed peace which it gives, desired to make their neighbors and friends partakers in their joy. The trial lated from the this too.—They were defended with great shiftly by Sig. Magnopani, a talented Forentine advocate, who deserves the tracket.

It is proper to add

inquiry, and that she had made a pulsar processor of the new faith at a time when the laws gave religious liberty to the citizens.

But every defence was in vain. They were condemned; Sig Madhi to fifty-six, and his wife to forty-dre menths imprisonment at hard abort and both have already passed more than six months of the term of their sentence, not in the same penitentiary, but in establishments fifty miles apart—the husband a Voiterra, and his wife at Lucca.

This sentence, so unjust, so utterly contrary to the precepts of the Savier, who even commands men to "teach the Scriptures," excited at once sentiments of horrer and in dignation in the hearts of good men of all descentinations of Christians, wherever if became known. No severer language has been applied to it, and to the punishment which it has inflietd, and promises still to inflict, than that which has been employed by distinguished Roman Catholic leymen, and some Roman Catholic journals in cur own country.

When it became known that the health of one, if not both, of these "sufferers for Christis"s take," was in danger of giving completely sway, and that other instances of persecution were occurring at Florence, the Protestants of Great Britain, Holland, France, Cormany and Switzerland, sent a deputation of ten men—the Earls of Roden and Cavania of Caronina, Germany; and Capt. Trotter, from England; Mr. Elout, Holland; Count A. de Casparin and M. de Minot, France; Measra and Col. Trottehim, Genera—usen distinguished so their piety and by their social position—to Florence, to see short cleans account of the Great of Roden and Cavania of Capt. Trotter, from England; Mr. Elout, Holland; Count A. de Casparin and M. de Minot, France; George and Col. Trottehim, Genera—usen distinguished so their piety and by their social position—to Florence, to see short to cleans account.

interview by the Grand Duke! Wherespen theyaddroused a respective but extract note to his royal highest, and refemend to their respective countries to make report to those who sent them. Their report is before the world, and reveals a remarkable and even starding state of things in Toscary. On the one hand, thousands of people in Florence, by the reading of the Scripture, have tarned away from the doctrines and the worship of the Roman Catholic Church; and, on the other, many are suffring, in many ways from the rigor of the Government; some are in exile, some in prison, and some under a surveil-lance of the police, which is, in some respects, even worsthan imprisonment. And recent ordinances or decrees of the Government denounce the punishment of death by the guillotine) against certain offenses, and among them, anything that its contrary to religion, forative religions)—the very ofense charged upon the Madisi. And at the latest intelligence from the unhappy country, Sunor Gardancel, one of the individuals who were exiled with Count Guicciandini, in 1851, has been arrested and thrown into prison a second time for the crime of Protestantism! His house we searched at the hour of 3 o'clock in the morning, and a copy of Diodat's Bible, the Protestantism His house we searched at the hour of 3 o'clock in the morning, and a copy of Diodat's Bible, the Protestantism His house we searched at the hour of 3 o'clock in the morning, and a copy of Diodat's Bible, the Protestantism His house we searched at the sunor of the simple marrative by the sword and the fagget, or by confinement in unhabity presents, and marshes, men may soon be called to suffer death for reading the Scriptures and following their convictions. And these things are done in this nineteenth century! Tell it not among the Mohammedaus—tell it not among the heathen.

We complete this simple marrative by stating that the Earl of Roden obtained permission to visit Sig. Medial and his wife in their respective prisons: and while he beam hourable testimony to the interview by the Grand Duke! Whereupen they addressed a respectful but extrest note to his royal highest and re-

adoption the following preamble and resolutions, which

Rev. Dr. Patton then came forward and proposed for adoption the following presemble and resolutions, which were received by the inamense meeting present with the utmost possible warmth of applause:

Wherea. This meeting has learned with prasumd sorrow that Sig. Madiai and his wife, together with other worthy persons in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, have been toru from their bomes and thrown into prison, subject to coercive discipline, or otherwise persecuted, for possessing and reading the Bible: And whereas it is believed that general manifestions of public opinion have been found in all civilized countries to exert a happy influence upon Governments as well as upon those who suffer.

Resolved. That his meeting would express its deep sympathy for these sufferers for conscience sake in their sovere trials and offer its prayers to Heaven that they may be sustained by God's grace under them, and that these persecutions may have a speedy termination.

Resolved—That his Excellency the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to exert his kindly influence in such a manner as he may deem most judicious and most compatible with the duties of his official position, in behalf of these people, in the hope that the Government of Tuscany, in compliance with a respectful expression of the personal wishes of the Chief Magistrate of a nation which welcomes all who come to its shores, whatever may be their creed, and gives them equal and complete religious liberty, may at least allow Signor Madiai and his wife to quit their prisons, and emigrate, if so disposed, to our country, at our expense.

welcomes all who come to its shores, whatever may be their creed, and gives them equal and complete religious liberty, may at least allow Signor Madiai and his wife to quit their prisons, and emigrate, if so disposed, to our country, at our expense.

Resolved—That this great meeting, convened without distinction of sect or party, and composed of friends of Rollgious Liberty, avails itself of the occasion, in this solemn and formal manner, to declare to Europe and to the whole world that an experience, running through many years, has demonstrated to our unanimous judgment the safety, harmony and prosperity which entire religious liberty secures both to the State and to Religion.

Resolved, That this meeting firmly believes that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect all our citizens in their religious rights while resoling or sojourning in foreign lands; approves in the fullest manner of the veble attempt of a distinguished Senator from Michigan (Gen. Cass.) to call the attention of the Government and the Public to this important subject; and entertains the confident hope that this Government will speedily secure to its citizens by the express stipulations of international treaties, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience in every foreign land.

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that the benevolence which the Gospel teaches and inspires, should lead the Governments of other constrince which enjoy the blessings of religious liberty and have experienced its advantages, to exert a judicious, proper and peaceful influence to secure these blessings and advantages to all nations which do not possess them.

Resolved, Finally, that whereas the Bible is acknowledged by all Christians to be from Cod and to coutain a revelation of His will concerning men, and lies at the foundation of Christianity, this meeting affirms in the most emphatic manner its unwavering conviction, that as every man is responsible to God alone for his religious behalf, that no gov

Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, observed it might be asked what benefit would result from our sympathy with the persecuted in Tuscany. There were the ties of friendship and the obligation of humanity impelling us to sympathize with those laboring under the heavy burden of religious intolerance and persecution. In a cer-tain degree Tuscany was ours; her preduce of Flor-ence and Leghorn were largely adding to our convenence and logistry were largely aming to our con-lence and comfort, at the same time that a large portion of the travel passing through her limits every year, were from our own land. We had a great interest in the spiritual condition of Tuscany, for many reasons connected with her moral and social condition. Let it be remembered that there was a holy pleasure in Christian sympathy-there was a holy influence in that kindness which expressess itself on those interesting occasions. And he believed that the good and the virtuous in their suffering always appreciated the sympathy which was expressed in their behalf. He expressed his strong

Dr. Husbes was either a morkery and a sham, or else it was true; and if it were true, as to an extent was, it furnished the ground of the most potest appeal that could go forth from this City in behalf of those people whose liberty had been cruelly wrested from them. The immense audience which filled the large hall in all parts, then joined with

which filled the large hall in all parts, then have a much unction in singing the Hymn, commoncing—
"From all who dwell beneath the skies,
Let the Creamer's praise arise," &c.
A statement of the principles upon which it was anticipated that the action of the Government unight be directed, the most properly to relieving the position of the unfortunate Madiai and his wife, was then laid because the restriction of the unfortunate of the second of the unfortunate of the second of the union of the u

fore the meeting as follows:

It has been thought proper by the Committee who have had charge of the arrangements for this meeting to submit a few propositions which at once set forth the

objects of the meeting and the reasons for the action proposed.

It is has been proposed to invoke the influence of the President of the United States to finding the Government of Theony to pursue a milder policy, because it is believed that the affair of the Madiat has reached such a point that, by a kind request coming from the Chief Maniatrate of this country, not in the way of ordinary diplomacy, or as a political question, but as an set of personal favor to bim and as a favor to this nation, clemency may be shown to these sufferers, and that they be allowed to come to us. This request is made the more readily to our worthy Chief Maniatrate because it is within our knowledge that a similar inducance has been, not once, but several times, exerted in favor of clemency by several of his predecessors, and not in vain. This happened in relation to a persecution a few years age at Hambers, the Massacre of the Jesus at Damascus, as well as in other unstances.

esuse it is within our knowledge that a similar impence has been, not once, but several times, excrted in favor of clemency by several of his predecessors, and not in vain. This happened in relation to a persecution a few years age at Hamburg, the Massacrs of the Jewy at Damascia, as well as in other instances.

2. With equal readiness should we unite with our fellowcitiens in requesting that induces in the case of any persons suffering for considered sake, wheever they might be whenever it can be shown that such interposition, personal rather than official, would be likely to prove effectual.

3. While this meeting, fully believing that God has siven to no men the right to believe error, or practice a false worship, yet that, in this respect, he is accountable to Him who is Lord of the conscience alone, who has given him the Word to enhighten and guide him, if he will submate to its teaching, and that he man, no combination of men, nor human government, has the right to compel men to believe as they do, "under pains and penaltices;" therefore this meeting reprobates that state of things, in any country, by which dissent from the established church is viewed and treated as constructive treason.

4. It is not the object of this meeting to boast of our political metiturities, nor to meddle with questions of a political mature. We have no desire to wound the feelings of other nations by touching questions that relate to the forms of the civil government—questions which we hold, that every nation has the exclusive right to decide for inself, and may justly demand that its decisions shall be respected.

5. Neither have we come together to abuse the rulers of any case and their contents in some good degree the difficulties under which some of them and their Government lie at present, we would set before them what we have found to be so beneficial to all concerned in our country, and make some angestions which may be exceeded to the countries of the meeting of or the prediction and protestant people and propage a dust

Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, was next introduced to the audience, and spoke substantially as follows:

Ma. PRESENT: This is to me a most solemn occasion. The sublime words of that creed which I trust we all believe, are ringing in my ears and my heart: "I believe in the Holy Chost, in the Holy Catholic Church, in the Communion of Saints." There is, Sir, but one body as there is but one Head; there is but one spirit and one life. That body and that creed are all in all. There is no limit to the Church of Jesus Christ—to the will of Him whose goedness would that all men be saved. And wherever there is found any one who believes in the truth of that Book which tells us that Christ came into the world to save sinners, there is a member with us of the body of our Lord; and if one member suffer, the whole body should suffer. [Applause.] If we have the Hely Gheet is our own hearts and have become vitally united to the living God by a real faith, there is no one of us whose heart is not bleeding with these belowed Christians who are now crushed beneath the foot of the oppressor; and before God we must speak the sympathy of our hearts that are swelling to have vent. Hit reached no further than to give relied to this pent-up sympathy, this meeting is a bleesing.

Sir, I said I felt as though I were called before past

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which expresses itself on those interesting occasions. And he believed that the good and the virtuous in third suffering always appreciated the sympathy which was expressed in their behalf. He expressed his strong belief this the interestions by the dipremiunt, as well as the property of the property

his hands belied his back, telling with his workness, and howing and sanding to the market people as they passed by, a very pettern of a good Eing. But he now changed in his old age, fils brain has become week, and his heart is weak. He has been alarmed by revolutine. But it is not the Grand Pulke of Tuscany, Sir, it is the Priest! The Pope is the Priest! and the Pope is supreme at Rome. Let the Pope decree Religious Liberty! Let him wash his hands of the religious opproacion is not the act of the priest, but of the Government! [Appleme.]

This very night there is in the City of Rome a narrow street, with a gate at either end, into which are erammed, every night, some seven or eight thousand human being. They are here contined in this miscrable street, to drive through which, in the day time, you are obliged to carry a perfume to keep you from fainting—they are confined here, and can come out only in the arment and at in the winter. And who are these people thus degrated and oppressed, almost under the shadow of the Vancent! They are Jews and the Roman Catholic religion tolerates no religion but its own! If speaking thus seems to any like 'calumny,' let them wash their hands of these things. The Pope should be the changion of liberty throughout the world. Perhaps in a social system, we cannot well conceive of a greater stretch of disference than between a Sovereign on his throug, and the seakey waiting to do his master's bidding.

Boune, whose very foundations are honey combed with the receptacies of the martyra—Rome, where they than he mast too good! And Sir, but a little while since, when there was danger in the horizon of Rome, the Sovereign Prince, the representative of the Apositication which has degrated the name of a Hiddebrand has raised a lackey to a nevitation which has degrated the name of a Hiddebrand has reason to little the receptacies of the martyra—Rome, where they then he whose voic had roared like a bull from the Valicania. I call upon the most of reason of the faith. I call upon the most of r

but owing to the latchess of the hour he spoke briefly and frequently in quite ahumorous style. At the close of his remarks he said : We have a creed which must be understood to be believed. It is the law Liberty. At the close of his remarks, the Chairman of the

meeting put the question on the resolutions, and they were adopted without dissent, and the meeting of Things in Philadelphia.

Printable Priday, Jan. 7, 1853.

Counterfeit \$5 notes, upon the Girard

Benk of this city, are in circulation. The imitation of the genuine is not good.

During the weeking ending yesterday, 8,121 tuns of Coal were transported on the Reading Red-William Thompson's dwelling, in Thompson at., Penn District, was last night robbed in a mysterious

manner. Two cloaks, a silk dress, a white overcost, gold chain, medallion, cross and peneil, and other things were carried away; also a small sum of money. The front door was locked, when the family went to bed, and this morning it was found open, with the key in the lock on the inside. Nearly all the drawers, boxes, &c., in the house were ransacked, without distur ing the family. FIRE.-Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening

Ufford, and was used as a Concert Hall and for Sunday services. Loss about \$5,000 ; insurance \$3,000. The are originated in the basement, but it is not known from WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE-Election of Officers Last Evening.—Chairman, Erastae Brook, reelected; Vice Chairmen, Hon. James Doweg and S. W. Johnson; Recording Secretaries, Peter V. Husted and A. Warren Smith; Treasurer, Jacob E.

a fire broke out in Central Hall, corner of South Pire and Fifthests., Williamsburgh, and in consequence of the building material being of wood was soon leveled to the ground. The building was owned by Mr. Levi

Howard, whereupon the Committee adjourned to lat Friday in February. SILK-Worms.-The breeding of silk-worms is becoming an important branch of industry in Germany, and is so in the northern as well as in the southern parts, though the general impression is that silk worms cannot thrive in a northern temperature. The first at

parts, though the general impression is that silk worms cannot thrive in a northern temperature. The first extempts to establish this branch of industry in the north were made by French Protestant refuges in the District of Wentzburg in 1504, and they were encouraged by the Prussian Sovereigns. In the middle of the seventh century, the ramparts of Petz and the environs of Frank fort on the Oder were planted with mulberry trees, and in the following century Frederic the Great caused plantations to be made at Cospnik, Potsdam, and in the immediate vicinity of Berlin. Since 1821 the production of silk has become considerable, not only in Prussia, but in the other States of the Zollivercin; the annual production is at present several thousand pounds. In quality it is remarkably white, and finer than that in the southern countries; and Berlin manufacturers say that if enough of it could be obtained, they would not apply to the producers of Lombardy.

From Berlin and Potsdam the cultivation of mulberry trees gradually extended to Silesia and Hanover. It is schoolmasters who chiefly occupy themselves with it—one of their body having in the eighteenth century commenced it as a means of adding to his income; and some of these persons now gain from 20 to 80 thalers (75f. to 300f) annually. Several of the German Governments encourage the productions of silk by granting premiums, and causing societies of patronage to be formed. A short time ago, the Ministers (Commerce recommended that the sides of all the railways should be planted with mulberry trees. The King of Wurtenberg has cansed the French translation of the Chinese treatise on the breeding of silkworms to be translated into German, and to be extensively circulated at Dreaden. M. D. Carlowitz, one of the Ministers, has published a work on the same subject; and at Munich the Queen, the Royal Princesses, and the principal isdies of the aristocracy, patronize societies for encouraging it.

In the Grand Duchy of Badea the roads and sides of the aristocracy, patronize s

SINGULAR CASE OF SUPPERING .- A young

The boot manufactory owned and occupied by John Mason, in Millord, Mass, was entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting principally of boot stock. Mr. Mason was also Town Tressurer, and all the books and papers of the town that were in his possession, were destroyed. The building was insured.

The two papers lately issued in Opeloussa, (La.) are now united under the title of The Opeloussa Courier, which is independent, and contacted by Mosens. Sendon & Meynier, the former late Editor of The Gasette, the latter of The Wide.

Jonathan Talpey, of Cape Meddick, (Mc.) in a letter to The Poviend dryn, descriptive of the sufferings endured by American presents in British Friends during the War of 1812, says that there are other of the Dartmoor Prisoners, now resting is York, (Mc.)

The Tennessee papers annames the death of Hon. Deniel L. Barrenger, a distinguished citizen of that State, and formerly a member of Congress, from North Carolina.